

Converting Colors

YUV(14.4660, 40.1963,
-12.6867)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(14.4660, 40.1963, -12.6867)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(14.4660, 40.1963,
-12.6867)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	000660
RGB	0, 6, 96
RGB Percent	0%, 2%, 38%
CMY	1.0000, 0.9765, 0.6235
CMYK	1.00, 0.94, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	236°, 100%, 19%
HSV	236°, 100%, 38%
XYZ	2.1764, 0.9748, 11.1398
YIQ	14.4660, -32.4660, 26.7180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

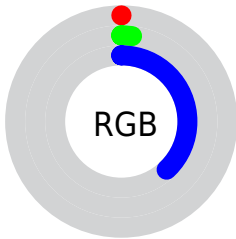
Format	Color
RYB	0, 6, 96
Decimal	1632
CIELab	8.78, 35.18, -50.82
CIELCh	9, 61.804, 304.691
Yxy	0.9748, 0.1523, 0.0682
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278191712 (0xFF000660)
YUV	14.4660, 40.1963, -12.6867
Hunter-Lab	9.8731, 22.0711, -59.9856

Details

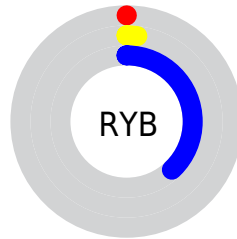
The YUV color **14.4660, 40.1963, -12.6867** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000066**. A complement of this color would be **81.5340, -40.1963, 12.6867**, and the grayscale version is **14.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **67.1520, 39.8581, 2.4977**, and **7.8200, 19.8087, -6.8581** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.4660, 40.1963, -12.6867**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **22.7390, 36.1177, -11.1721**.

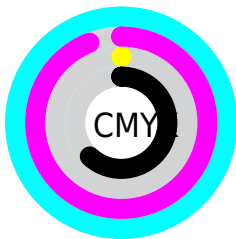
Distribution



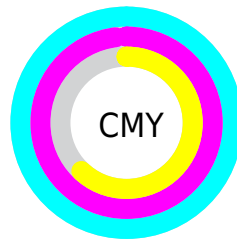
- Red (0%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 14.4660, 40.1963, -12.6867 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YUV color 14.4660, 40.1963, -12.6867 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 14.4660, 40.1963,
-12.6867

■ 14.4660, 40.1963,
-12.6867

■ 241.4990, 6.6560,
11.8404

■ 8.2080, 31.4495,
-7.1984

■ 67.1520, 39.8581,
2.4977

■ 7.8200, 19.8087,
-6.8581

■ 92.6900, 40.5788,
4.6569

■ 3.5510, 11.0674,
-3.1142

■ 118.0430, 41.8838,
6.1013

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 144.2820, 42.7520,
7.6457

■ 170.9510, 41.4362,
9.6900

■ 195.1720, 29.4952,

13.0042

■ 220.5780, 16.9700,
17.0331

■ 14.4660, 40.1963,
-12.6867

■ 22.7390, 36.1177,
-11.1721

■ 30.7130, 32.1865,
-10.2723

■ 38.9860, 28.1079,
-8.7577

■ 46.9600, 24.1767,
-7.8579

■ 55.2330, 20.0981,
-6.3433

■ 63.5060, 16.0195,
-4.8288

■ 71.4800, 12.0884,
-3.9290

■ 79.7530, 8.0098,
-2.4144

■ 87.7270, 4.0786,
-1.5146

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



31.5520, 39.6609, -27.6711



14.4660, 40.1963, -12.6867



29.0800, 15.7366, 39.3948

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



14.4660, 40.1963, -12.6867



19.4020, -9.5652, 34.7274



25.2530, 2.8333, -22.1469

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



14.4660, 40.1963, -12.6867



81.5340, -40.1963, 12.6867

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



21.7190, -10.7075, -19.0476



14.4660, 40.1963, -12.6867



23.3350, -11.5042, 3.2142

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



14.4660, 40.1963, -12.6867



24.2190, -11.9400, 49.7969



21.1320, -10.4181, -18.5328



31.8020, 20.3106, -27.8904

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



14.4660, 40.1963, -12.6867



29.8890, 2.0267, 50.0863



21.1320, -10.4181, -18.5328



23.4290, -4.1555, -20.5472

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



14.4660, 40.1963, -12.6867



93.0930, 15.7302, -5.3436



66.6120, 11.5303, -58.4187



44.2090, 9.7570, -2.8143



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



14.4660, 40.1963, -12.6867



18.9460, 52.2846, -16.6156



23.5020, 35.7415, 16.2227



44.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



16.8770, 46.8956, -14.8011



36.1650, 100.4907, -31.7167

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



29.3880, -11.5303, 58.4187



38.2870, -14.9315, 76.0473



72.4980, -35.7415, -16.2227



45.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



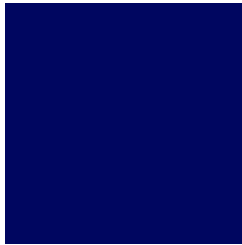
34.2860, -13.4520, 68.1552



73.4700, -28.8257, 146.0468

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 14.4660, 40.1963, -12.6867 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

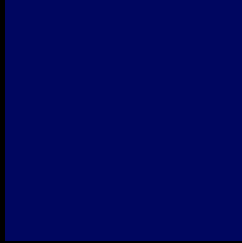
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 14.4660, 40.1963, -12.6867 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

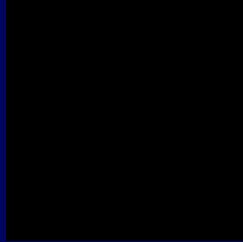
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 14.4660, 40.1963, -12.6867

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 14.4660, 40.1963, -12.6867.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 14.4660, 40.1963, -12.6867.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Protanopia

23.1620, 17.6681, -20.3131

Deuteranopia

23.3100, 13.1582, -20.4429

Tritanopia

23.2470, 5.3012, -20.3876

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

19.9480, 25.6616, -17.4944

Deuteranomaly

19.9650, 23.1883, -17.5093

Tritanomaly

19.9990, 18.2415, -17.5391

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

14.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

14.1640, 14.7091, -4.5288

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 14.4660, 40.1963, -12.6867 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(0, 6, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 6, 96)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 6, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 6, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 14.4660, 40.1963, -12.6867 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

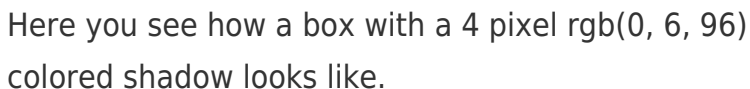
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(0, 6, 96) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 6, 96) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 6, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 6, 96); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 6, 96); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 6, 96) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 14.4660, 40.1963, -12.6867 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 6, 96) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 6,  
96) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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